

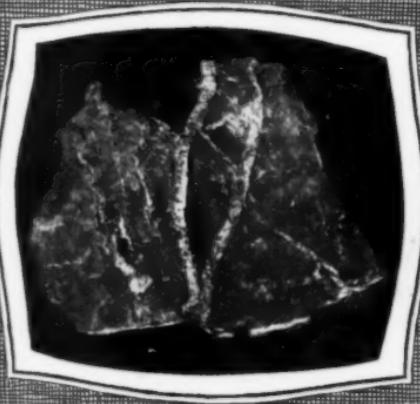
ASBESTOS

The Most Important Mineral in the World.

Vol. 8

MAY 1927

No. 11



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... A S B E S T O S ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER

EDITOR

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C. J. STOVER
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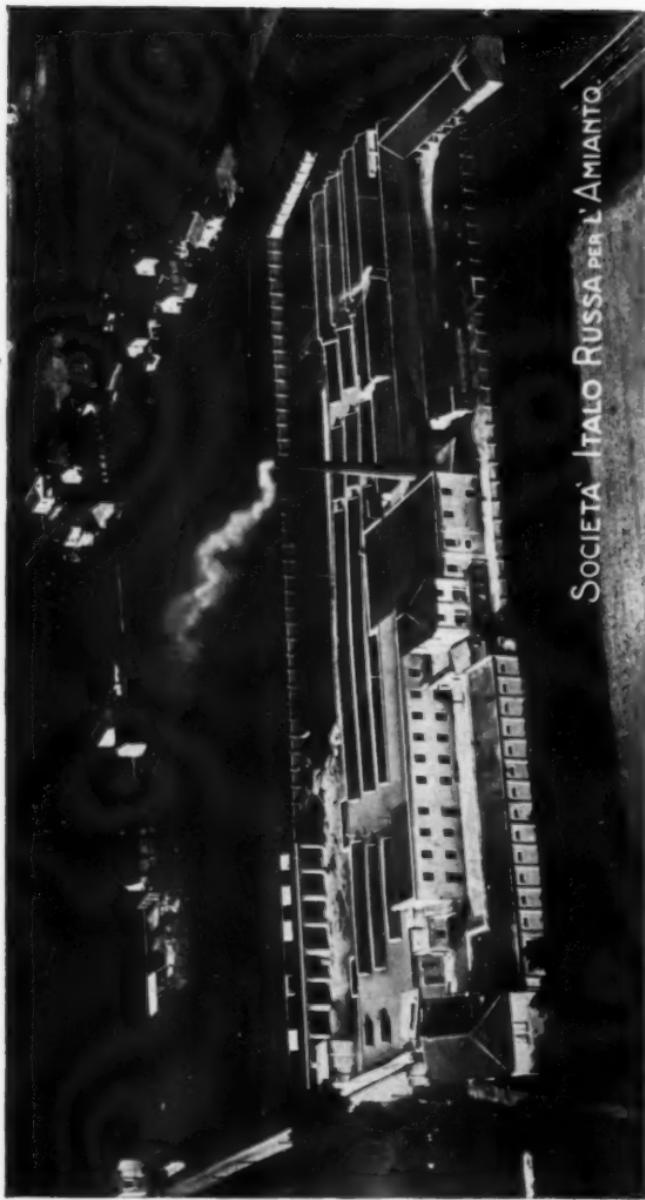
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May 1927

Page One



SOCIETÀ ITALO RUSSA PER L'AMIANTO.

An Aeroplane View of the Leumann Plant of Società Italo Russa per L'Amianto, Spinners, Weavers and Packing Manufacturers, near Turin, Italy. Bertoldi & Godert, 59 Pearl Street, New York City, represent this firm in the United States.

A S B E S T O S

Packing, Identification and Buying Units

OF RAW ASBESTOS

The Third of the Series of Articles on the Distribution of
Asbestos

Often an attractive package will sell a material. Sometimes the use of a certain buying unit will increase the sale. Identification is the first thought of the merchant when he advertises his goods—some distinctive characteristic which can be identified by the public as belonging to a certain advertised product. To what extent do these three factors affect the distribution of Raw Asbestos?

Packing and Buying Units.

Asbestos Crudes and Fibres are generally shipped in one hundred pound bags. This unit has been used for many years, and seems to be the most convenient sized package, not too heavy or too bulky to handle efficiently.

While Asbestos is bought and sold by the ton unit, very few less than carload shipments are made, and a car consists of from 30 tons upward. In the making of most asbestos materials, it would be useless to set up the machines for spinning, or other process, and then run thru but a ton or two of material—making less car lots undesirable except where some experiment is to be tried, perhaps the manufacture of a new material, or the use of a different grade of fibre for an old product.

The exception that proves this rule is Asbestos filter fibre made by chemically treating amphibole asbestos. Here the material is sold by the pound, rather than the ton, because the filter fibres are required in but small quantities at a time. At that, such filter fibres might reasonably be considered to be a manufactured product. It depends upon the way you look at it as to whether the ton rule is broken or not.

Identification.

The identification of fibres is most difficult. It is indeed impossible to identify asbestos fibres as coming from various mines in the same general district, except by the

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marking of the package (bag in this case), or by some peculiar physical characteristic of the mine which might discolor the fibre.

An instance of such discoloration is found in Canada. The discoloration is caused by rainstorms constantly washing down into the pit, the dirt from a large pile, or mountain, of earth near the mine. The story is that the original owners of the mine, not realizing the great future before the asbestos industry, did not trouble to move the overburden very far from the pit first dug, but heaped the dirt up at as short a distance as would not interfere with their diggings at that time. In years this heap became enormous, so enormous that it would cost more money to remove it than would be returned by the probably slightly higher price which could be obtained for a whiter fibre, and so the heap of dirt remains, and is washed down into the pits to an extent that it discolors practically all of the material that comes out of them. In this case it is a question whether the positive identification which the discoloration offers, is an asset or a liability.

The Canadian field has two distinct varieties of Asbestos Fibres, the one containing much more talc than the other. Experts in the industry, by the appearance and "feel" of the fibre, can tell from which district the material comes altho it would be difficult to say certainly whether it came from this or that mine.

Different countries show great variations so far as erudes are concerned, and it is comparatively easy to tell the Crudes from one country from those of another—principally by color. Everyone knows the peculiar light yellow tint of Arizona, the light green of Northern Ontario, the deep green of the Thetford District, and the pale green, almost white of the Rhodesian material. But crush these erudes and they lose their distinctive color, the result to the casual eye being fibres exactly alike. They of course differ chemically, some are stronger than others, some harsher than others, some coarser, but they *look* alike.

Crocidolite or blue asbestos has the advantage of being entirely distinct in this respect. It is of a deep grey blue, and *remains* blue, perhaps a little lighter in shade, when crushed and even when made up into pipe covering, paper,

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Roof Paints

Asbestos Roof Cements

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Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio

A S B E S T O S

or whatnot. Amosite fibre, of a grey white tint when in its crude state, keeps that shade even when made up into cloth, and the cloth has a much harsher look and feel than that made from the chrysotile variety, but the difference is not as noticeable as in the blue. Crocidolite therefore enjoys a rather enviable trademark, and it is seldom that color in itself plays any important part in the use to which the manufactured material is put. True, as we all know, the blue of the crocidolite is caused by the excessive amount of iron it contains, and because of the iron crocidolite is not suitable for certain purposes, and on the other hand is very desirable for others, but the color itself has little or no effect on its desirability for certain uses.

And while the crocidolite is distinctive in itself, crocidolite fibres from two different mines could not be told apart unless, perhaps, the physical characteristics of the mine were well known, and only then if the fibre were a lighter or darker shade, or discolored.

All of the above goes to prove that positive identification of fibres from various mines is very difficult.

It is interesting, however, when we learn that each of the various types of fibres have their peculiar uses. The taley fibres, for instance, are most suitable for boiler element, paint filler and the like; in one or two of the Canadian mines there is a grade of short fibres which is unsurpassed and much in demand for use in making asbestos cement. Of course the clean white crudes are desirable for the spinning of fine yarns; Arizona material, because of the absence of iron is very much sought after by manufacturers of electrical yarns and tapes. Crocidolites on the other hand are found to be most acid resistant and as such are in demand for the manufacture of materials, such as boiler coverings, packings, etc., in plants where acids are encountered in large quantities. There are other uses where crocidolites are desired because they are slightly cheaper than the chrysotiles and their color and iron content has no effect on the purpose for which used.

Asbestos, like everything else, is subject to certain exceptions, or contradictions. We can say that certain physical characteristics indicate certain chemical content or adaptability to certain uses, but sometimes we run across

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Johns~ Manville

CORPORATION

■

— A S B E S T O S —

a material which contradicts such statement. One of the most peculiar instances of this is an Italian fibre. An asbestos man will tell you that Crude Asbestos will spin well if it is of fair length and strength and if, when rubbed with the forefinger, shows a shining surface. In fact if you hand a piece of Crude to a man interested in spinning, he will at once rub off the fuzziness, thus testing its spinning quality. The Italian fibre, however, absolutely defies this test. It will not become glossy no matter how long or how hard it is rubbed, but it is ideal for spinning and the Italians make an absolutely pure yarn from it. The variety, however, is not chrysotile, which may account for its peculiarity.

The identification of manufactured asbestos goods will be the subject of an article in the June number.

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A D V I S E

STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

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CABLE ADDRESS, MAGNESIA

A S B E S T O S

New Representation For an Old Well Tried Material

Announcement is made under date of April 9th, of the appointment of the Pyramid Asbestos Company, located at Butler & Sacks Streets, Houston, Texas, as exclusive distributors in the State of Texas, for the insulation materials manufactured by the Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company of Valley Forge, Pa.

The Ehret Company was established in 1897 and is nationally known for the quality of its insulation materials—85% Magnesia Covering and Blocks, High Temperature Insulation and Air Cell Coverings. Its plant is located in one of the most beautiful spots of Pennsylvania, in the midst of the Valley Forge Hills, the scene of so much Revolutionary history.

The Pyramid Asbestos Company was organized June 2nd, 1925, and handles a full line of building materials—the addition of Ehret's products making the line practically complete.

L. M. Hamner, Vice President and General Manager of the Pyramid Company was for many years connected with Johns-Manville; W. H. Clark, formerly with the Rogers Asbestos Company of Houston, is now in charge of the new insulation department of the Pyramid Company.

The popularity of Amosite Asbestos is increasing rapidly and has encouraged a good deal of prospecting work in this material in the Transvaal. New deposits are being discovered in the Malips River area but whether the mining operations are likely to prove profitable remains to be seen.

If you crave *good* competitors, better start in being one.

— A S B E S T O S —

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Shabani

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THE PRODUCT OF
THE AMIANTHUS MINE
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A S B E S T O S

FACT AND FANCY

Can You Help Solve this Problem?

A correspondent writes:

"We have in a rough way, tested out our corrugated material, taking a piece 12 in. long and 12 in. wide with a concentrated load on the middle and the piece broke under 800 lbs., the width of the corrugation 2½ in., 5/16 in. thick in ridge and valley, 1/4 in. thick in walls. We would like to have the formula for finding the work stress, also the factor of safety."

Already we have some information and suggestions on the question, but have decided to put it up to our readers generally for any data they may be able to give us, and then, when all data is gathered, we will arrange to publish it for the benefit of all those interested in asbestos corrugated roofing and siding.

The History of Asbestos.

How was Asbestos first formed? Why does the chrysotile material differ in chemical content from the crocidolite? What are the various kinds of asbestos and their relation to each other geologically? Why are the various forms of asbestos incorrectly designated by the trade?

Where was the first asbestos mined so far as history tells us? Where was the first asbestos manufacturing plant?

In searching for certain information desired by one of our readers concerning the formation, geological occurrence, history, etc., of asbestos, and in order to answer the foregoing questions, we found the subject so absorbing that we decided it might be of interest to our readers also.

Therefore from time to time during the next several months we will publish articles covering these subjects, writing them in such a manner that those readers not familiar with geology or chemistry can readily understand them.

After that we will go into the history of asbestos.

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AFRICA



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New York, N. Y.

Crude & Spinning Fibre Shingle Stock

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REGAL ASBESTOS MINES, Inc.

Producers of

Arizona Asbestos

European Head Office

Merckhof

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IMPORT

EXPORT

— A S B E S T O S —

both of the deposits and of the manufacturing plants.

Which reminds us to ask that every reader send to us all the information he may have, or can dig up, which has any bearing on the ancient or modern history of asbestos and particularly on the history of the manufacture of asbestos products.

For instance we would like very much to know the year during which the first asbestos cement shingles were manufactured; the name of the plant making the first asbestos yarn in this country and the year in which it was made. If your firm is an old one, dig up its early history and tell us when it was founded, by whom, what its first products were and when asbestos materials first entered into its scheme of things.

Any and all information bearing on the history of asbestos and asbestos products will be eagerly received by us and used to make as complete as possible, the history of the most important mineral in the world.

Note: The first article (concerning the formation of asbestos) appears on page 30 of this issue.

The Puncture Sealing Compound.

Efforts to render pneumatic tires "puncture proof" were made even previous to the advent of the automobile, for it must be remembered that the bicycle had its heyday before the automobile was invented.

Some of the methods suggested, and in several instances, patented, embodied not so much the preventing of punctures as the automatic repairing of them after made.

Most of the "puncture sealing" compounds were used inside the tube and were supposed to seal the hole as soon as made. Practically all these sealing compounds contained five principal ingredients, viz: a finely ground fibre, water, a material to aid in holding the fibres in suspension, a material to lower the freezing point of the liquid and a preservative.

And we find that in the selection of the "fibre," Asbestos was probably the most popular material, others being mica, cork, wood fibre, paper pulp, bran, bark of

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The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

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SHINGLE STOCKS	SHORTS
PAPER STOCKS	FLOATS

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Fraser Mines	Maple Leaf Mines
Asbestos Mines, East Broughton	
Asbestos Fibre Mines, Black Lake	
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Quebec, Canada

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special types, ground linseed, moss, leaves, grass, seeds and oatmeal—quite a varied list.

Of course if the hole were too large the sealing compound would have no effect, with the possible exception of making a messy mixture inside your tire. And there are other objections to such compounds, including freezing in winter. No, we do not believe we can recommend puncture sealing compounds, even tho it might increase the sale of asbestos.

Helium and Asbestos.

A curious happening was brought to our attention the other day thru our clipping bureau, tho whether of any special significance to those interested in asbestos is doubtful.

It appears that two German scientists some months ago announced that after considerable research they had succeeded in making hydrogen (which is the lightest known element) into helium, an entirely different gaseous element four times as heavy as hydrogen.

Such a discovery could not fail to be of importance from a practical as well as a scientific standpoint. Helium really controls the worldwide development of the airship, other gasses used for the inflation of balloons and dirigibles being dangerously unsafe. Helium would solve the problem of a source of energy should the coal and oil supply peter out. At present the only supply of helium in the world is in the oil wells in Texas, which afford a very limited supply and are all controlled by the United States Navy.

On the other hand two-thirds of the water in the ocean is hydrogen which can be easily liberated and if helium could be produced from hydrogen the supply would be practically inexhaustible.

Chemists at Princeton University (U. S. A.) were so impressed with the importance of the discovery that they decided to repeat the experiments of the Germans in order to confirm the discovery. Their apparatus was much more carefully designed than that used by the Germans,

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but failed to produce the desired results.

Thereupon a study of the two sets of apparatus was made, and it was found that the Germans had used asbestos on which to support their palladium sponge and that this piece of asbestos contained more than twice the amount of helium found in performing the experiment the first time, thus proving that the helium did not come from the hydrogen at all but from the asbestos. In the Princeton experiment no asbestos was used and no helium was found.

The Sanitary Potters Case.

Eight members of the Sanitary Potters Association, who were found guilty of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and were fined and ordered imprisoned, were relieved of mind by Federal Judge A. N. Hand, who suspended the prison sentences.

Charles E. Hughes, representing the defendants, submitted ample proof of their good character and argued that they were victims of the uncertainty of the law, further claiming that if prison sentences were enforced the law would be pushed to a point of unprecedented severity.

Believing in upholding the law, we are glad to see this ruling of Judge Hand, because the opinions of the various courts on the Sherman Law are too much at odds to warrant using the extreme penalty until a reasonable unanimity of understanding is reached by the Courts and the people.

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A S B E S T O S

M A R K E T C O N D I T I O N S

The General Situation.

More optimism seems to prevail at present than for the past few months, whether due to the nice spring weather which enables the tired business man to get out into the open and forget his worries, or whether just cheerful Americanism, is not certain.

It is agreed, however, that the United States is enjoying prosperity, and it is interesting to note what our English friends state as the cause.

Perhaps you have read the report, or comments on it, of the British Government's Industrial Commission, which spent three months in this country, investigating industrial conditions. This Commission lists as the chief factors contributing to our success the following:

Mass production, intelligence, standardization and simplification of design, friendly relations between Capital and Labor, prohibition, a concentration of manufacture, trusts, cheap electric power, immense natural resources, machinery, adaptability to changing conditions, huge domestic market unhampered by internal tariffs, installment buying and the protective tariff.

Even tho the report were less pleasing, it would be hard to discredit it, for these men are entirely unbiased, and can get an outside view of conditions impossible to us in the States.

But what about the Asbestos Industry?

The general asbestos market is good. Crudes and spinning fibres and shingle stock are very much in demand; in fact there is a real shortage. Dealers in the lower grades, such as paper stock, refuse, etc., also report better demand.

E. J. Wilson, in commenting on the situation in the raw material market, says:

"The demand for crudes and spinning fibres continues to be strong. Nearly all of the spinners have bought enough material to meet their requirements for this year and they will not suffer provided their orders are filled.

— A S B E S T O S —



AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY

••

*Manufacturers of
Asbestos Textiles*

NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

*Headquarters for
Yarns, Cloth, Tapes, Fibres, Brake
Linings and Textiles Generally*

WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

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"It is not likely that there will be any increased production of spinning material from any of the mining districts this year. The demand for all shingle stocks is increasing and prices are advancing. Shorter fibres are moving more readily than for some time past. There is every indication that prices will be advanced on nearly all grades of asbestos for delivery in 1928."

There is plenty of activity in textiles (self-evident from the fact that spinning grades are scarce) particularly brake linings and packings. It is possible that the rise in price, due to shortage, in the raw material, will react favorably on the price of textiles. It should.

The insulation division of the Industry naturally shows a seasonal decline at this time of the year—even at that there is very good volume of applied work, evidenced by the scarcity of men in the applied end. Practically all union men are employed and a large number of "permit" men are also at work. Prices are fairly steady throughout the insulation division.

The paper market naturally follows the air cell market and is fairly satisfactory.

This is the beginning of the shingle season, and factories are kept busy. Prices here also are fairly steady.

Shingle manufacturers seem not alarmed at the number of new shingle factories being built and operated. They believe that the more shingles used, the more will be called for. The ever increasing prices of the wooden shingle, to say nothing of its inflammable qualities, the somewhat restricted districts in which slate can be used economically, make the asbestos shingle a most satisfactory substitute for the old standbys—slate and wooden shingles.

On the whole the Asbestos Industry cannot seriously complain; it is busy, and indications are that it will continue to be so for some time to come.

Carload and Less Carloads of Insulations
WANTED—ALL KINDS

STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Springfield, Mass.

Boston

Brooklyn

A S B E S T O S

Houses Shipped as Freight

A trainload of asbestos houses for employees in the new St. Louis factory of the Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company were recently shipped from Ambler by the Asbestos Buildings Company.

These houses contain from five to seven rooms each with bathrooms and the usual heating, plumbing and electrical equipment of a modern home.

Wherever possible, use was made of asbestos sheets, asbestos shingles and other asbestos building materials manufactured by the company. Asbestos sheet tiling was extensively used in the bathrooms and kitchens. The houses are of a variety of designs, harmonizing with one another in their architectural treatment, so as to produce a pleasing, homelike appearance for the entire group of twelve.

The houses were packed complete, each in a separate car, all ready to set up on the foundations that were waiting to receive them when they reached St. Louis. This was done in record time, as the houses are a machine-built, standardized product and every piece of material entering into them was fabricated to exact size before shipment from Ambler.

The Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company's new factory is just outside the St. Louis city line and the plan of shipping these homes for employees was adopted to solve a housing problem that otherwise might have delayed getting the new plant into production, as there were no available houses near the site of the factory and no time to build them in the ordinary way.

These houses are in no sense temporary structures, but are solidly constructed, permanent homes for the key men in the new factory.

TAPE
AND LISTINGS

Write For Samples
and Prices

ATLAS ASBESTOS CO.
NORTH WALES, PA.

A S B E S T O S



BRAKE LINES

This page devoted each month to the discussion of brake lining activities by O. B. Towne, Commissioner of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association

The Asbestos Brake Lining Association adopted in full, the recommendations of the Division of Simplified Practice at Washington, D. C. for a simplification of brake lining sizes and a reduction in the number. Those adopted were as follows:

Width in Inches	Thickness in Inches			
	5/32	3/16	1/4	5/16
1/16	+0.000	+0.000	+0.000	+0.000
	-0.020	-0.020	-0.031	-0.031
1-1/8	1-1/8	1-1/8		
1-1/4	1-1/4	1-1/4		
1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2		
1-5/8	1-5/8	1-5/8		
1-3/4	1-3/4	1-3/4	1-3/4	
1-7/8	1-7/8			
2	2	2	2	
2-1/4		2-1/4	2-1/4	
2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	
2-3/4		2-3/4	2-3/4	
3		3	3	
3-1/4		3-1/4	3-1/4	
3-1/2		3-1/2	3-1/2	
3-3/4			3-3/4	
4			4	4
4-1/2			4-1/2	4-1/2
5			5	5
6			6	6

The brake testing campaigns for this year are to be carried out along two distinct lines. The first one is the education of the public to the need of greater care in the brake mechanism of the car. The second is to arouse the service station and garage man to the full realization of his own particular responsibility in the matter.

To accomplish the above, pamphlets are being prepared for distribution. One will be sent by the Association to organizations such as Chambers of Commerce, Safety Councils, Police Officials, etc.; and a second one to garages and service station men.

Campaigns are starting fairly well this year. Worcester, Mass., has already had a campaign and the State of Massachusetts is calling a safety conference to be held in the city of Wor-

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— A S B E S T O S —

ester on the 17th and 18th of this month. Utica, N. Y., Indianapolis, Ind., Baltimore, Md., and Rochester, N. Y., are all planning big campaigns at this time. Lafayette, Ind., and Findlay, O., already have campaigns under way.

The touring season is a bit late this year on account of the large amount of cool weather. However, as soon as the season begins, brake testing will develop to a tremendous extent.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

There were more automobiles produced in March than in February—409,344 in March (consisting of 386,721 in the United States and 22,623 in Canada) and 317,405 in February (consisting of 298,750 in the United States and 18,655 in Canada.)

When we compare with the production during March, 1926, however, the results are not so favorable, the total production in March, 1926, being 445,102.

Comparison of the production for the first quarter of 1927 with the first quarter of 1926 also shows considerable decrease in 1927, the 1926 figures being 1,134,462, and the 1927 figure 976,341.



Refrigeration System Complete Bought for Cash by STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY Springfield, Mass.		BOSTON	BROOKLYN
---	--	--------	----------

ASBESTOS METALLIC YARNS Tensile strength high, cotton content low. Ask for samples and prices. GEORGE MACLELLAN & CO., Ltd., Asbestos Mfrs. Maryhill, Glasgow, Scotland.
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— A S B E S T O S —

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Asbestos
Yarns, Roving
Cord and Cloth

Manufactured from the raw materials by

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A S B E S T O S



CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

THE JOB TICKET

The job ticket used by Fred Sprinkmann & Sons, of Milwaukee, Wis., is believed by them to be about as complete as is possible. We reproduce their job ticket on the opposite page.

It will be noted that the one side of the ticket is used for listing the material shipped and instructions for application. The reverse side is used for listing the material left over. It is a very easy matter to get a complete history of any job by checking the job ticket.

Let us have specimens of your job tickets or other forms. Almost every form contains an idea which can be used by others with profit.

WAGE NOTES

In several sections of the United States wage agreements with asbestos workers were signed on April 1st, 1926, but it happens that all these were two year agreements and there were therefore no changes to report as of April 1st, 1927, the agreements expiring in 1928.

While May 1st is the date on which many wage agreements in various trades expire, it is not expected (according to the American Contractor) that any trouble will occur. Apparently the peak of building wages has been reached, and it is unlikely that many trades will go higher, while the scope of building activity acts as a deterrent to decreases.

BUILDING STATISTICS

Contracts awarded in March showed a substantial increase over February, the figures for March being 17,385 projects, with floor space of 87,891,700, valued at \$620,738,200. February figures were 11,045 projects with floor space of 54,844,100, valued at \$393,592,500.

Residential building leads with a floor space of over fifty million square feet, with commercial buildings second, having floor space of over 16 million square feet, this, of course referring to the March figures.

The March figures compare favorably with those for March, 1926, which latter were 15,641 projects, 85,933,400 square feet of floor space, valuation \$597,879,300.

A man is known by the company he keeps; a company is known by the men it keeps.—Can Mng. Jrl.

The Formation of Asbestos

(An abstract of various opinions advanced by various writers concerning the formation of asbestos, and published here in as condensed and understandable form as possible).

What was it that happened in those pre-historic ages which resulted in the formation of those veins of fibrous material (fibrous rock really) running thru masses of hard serpentine or ironstone, which fibrous material we now call asbestos?

This question will probably never be definitely answered but geologists and others by studying the results have given what may be considered as fairly accurate explanations of the causes.

First of all it can be conclusively shown in nearly all cases that the serpentine in which the chrysotile-asbestos is found, was of igneous origin,—that is, resulted from the action of intense heat. Some of the main points leading up to this conclusion are:

The presence in the serpentine of the mineral chromite; the almost entire absence of any carbonates; the occurrence of small masses of gneiss, granite, or other rocks entirely surrounded by the serpentine, which have undoubtedly been broken off from the main masses of these rocks during the intrusion of the rock of which the serpentine is an altered facies; the blunt, lenticular form which so many of these masses of serpentine are observed to have; and the sharp line of separation of the masses of serpentine from the surrounding country rock.

The original rock in cooling would solidify first along its contact with the rocks thru which it had penetrated and where it was in contact with any included masses of the country rock that had been broken off during the intrusion of the molten rock. The outer portions of the molten rock would thus cool much more suddenly than the interior portions and there would be a tendency for them to develop cracks and parting planes.

One writer holds that the crevices in the serpentine are due to shrinkage, just as cracks appear in clay on drying. The masses of serpentine are supposed to have

— A S B E S T O S —

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THE CHEAPEST TEXTILE ASBESTOS IN THE WORLD

SPECIAL PROPERTIES

- (1) Length of fibre
- (2) Tensile strength
- (3) High insulating properties
- (4) Lightness of weight

This Asbestos, in its various grades, has been proved eminently suitable for—

- (a) **TEXTILES** (Yarn and Cloth)
- (b) **ASBESTOS-CEMENT SLATES**, and corrugated roofing
- (c) **BLOCKS** for Boiler Insulation
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- (e) **ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY BOXES**

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— A S B E S T O S —

undergone a process of hydration and swelling, with a subsequent shrinkage which produced cracks. And another writer adds that the crushing action which lengthened and flattened the serpentine areas and at the same time made the associated rocks schistose (easily split into slabs or sheets) may have helped in making these cracks. The asbestos appears to have been deposited in the cracks under great pressure from superheated waters, which, penetrating the rock absorbed the material of the serpentine until the solution became a saturated one. With cooling, the mineral would be deposited in the cracks.

Another writer explains it like this: The water, finding its way along fissures and other planes of division, soaks into the rock itself thru minute cracks, capillaries and pores which are never wanting in the most compact rock. The percolating water contains elements and compounds which have been taken up from the atmosphere by rain or absorbed from the soil. Thus armed, the water attacks the various mineral constituents of the rock which, by chemical interaction may be more or less profoundly altered. Some yield less readily than others but sooner or later the several silicate minerals, of which the igneous or volcanic rocks are so largely composed, tend to be chemically broken up and reconstituted. Some crystalline igneous rocks are so affected by the action just described that they are changed from hard, resisting masses to soft fibrous rock, which we now call asbestos.

The term "vein" fibre is applied to the deposition of asbestos fibre in fissures at right angles to the enclosed walls; forming regular veins. These veins intersect portions of the serpentine in every direction; no matter whether there are folds or bedding planes in the enclosing formation; indeed they occur without any special arrangement, cutting each other also; but as a general rule they follow straight lines.

The so-called "slip fibre" occurs as a general rule, in the serpentine formation, in slickensided fault planes, caused by the moving or slipping of one rock portion along its contact with another portion. The fibre so pro-

— A S B E S T O S —



ANOTHER reason for using Ric-wil Conduit when the pipes you are insulating run underground—Ric-wil of cast iron. It saves special construction under railroad tracks, heavily travelled roads, etc. Is installed as quickly and easily as regular tile Ric-wil. Special heavy base drain, compact interlocking construction, economical installation—and everlasting dry efficiency.

Write for the whole story.

The Ric-wil Co., -Cleveland, Ohio

Ric-wil
UNDERGROUND CONDUIT

— A S B E S T O S —

duced is bedded on the fracture or slipping "vein" and "slip" fibre seems to be plainly established. Generally both varieties when separated from the rock, and worked out into mill fibre, present very few differences so far as length and quality are concerned.

The above applies to the chrysotile variety of asbestos as found in connection with serpentine rock.

Crocidolite and amosite originate from sediments having pronounced ferruginous (containing iron) and siliceous (containing silica) characters under certain attendant conditions. The first of these conditions is the presence of soda; the second is the supply of magnesia. The interbedded habit is an expression of the stratified variations in composition of the sediments. The formation of amphibole (crocidolite and amosite) asbestos is due to recrystallization as growth in situ of material, of suitable composition and in the presence of magnesian waters—not by lateral secretion in open fissures.

Unequal pressure arising from mutual interference of growing crystals, possibly also volume changes, unequal supply of solution, and the common tendency of amphibole to develop prismatic habit, i. e., special or limited physical conditions of growth—determine the cross-fibre habit.

Asbestos, 85% Magnesia, Hair and Wool Felts
Silocel, Nonpareil, Cork Products—WANTED
STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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SOUTH AFRICAN & RHODESIAN ASBESTOS Crocidolite, Chrysotile, Tremolite, Amosite, Etc.

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Reference: The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.,
(Long Street) Cape Town

ASBESTOS

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Rhodesia (Rhodesia Chamber of Mines).

Bulawayo District.

	January 1927	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Biltong (Vukwe Asb. Syn. Ltd.)	18	£ 230
Nil Desperandum (Af. Asb. Min Co. Ltd.) ..	700	12,397
Pangani (J. S. Hancock)	22	301
Shabani (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	1,435	69,979
	(with adjustments)	

Lomaagundi District

— Ethel (Union & Rho. Tr. Ltd.) 96 2,400

Victoria District.

Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	603	12,057
King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	381	7,628
King Adjustment April-May 1926		2,025
King Adjustment June-Dec., 1926		2,000
	3,255	109,017

Deduction—Overdeclared on adjustment to 3/31/26

Deduction—Overdeclared on adjustment to 3/31/26		
Gath's	£5,810	
King	870	6,681
—	—	
	3,255	£102,336

Production during January 1926 2,552 61,545

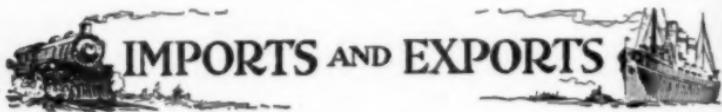
Union of South Africa (Dept. of Mines & Industries).

	January 1927	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal (Amosite)	232	£2,272
Transvaal (Chrysotile)	664	9,535
Cape (Blue)	334	7,109
	1,230	£18,916

United States (Department of Commerce)

United States (Department of Commerce).	1926	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Production in 1926 (both Chrysotile and		

— A S B E S T O S —



Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	March 1926		March 1927	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Br. South)	166	\$ 33,519	103	\$ 14,811
Africa (Br. East)	9	2,106	...	...
Africa (Port. East)	306	62,548	450	102,660
Belgium .....	...	...	31	7,823
Canada	21,359	657,187	14,635	493,449
Germany .....	...	...	67	17,102
United Kingdom	36	8,933	35	8,570
	21,876	\$764,293	15,321	\$644,415

Of the material imported during March 1927, all that coming from the Africas, Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom was Crude, while that coming from Canada was divided as follows: 419 tons of Crude, valued at \$111,494; 5117 tons of Mill Fibre valued at \$235,864; and 9,099 tons of lower grades, valued at \$146,091.

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March 1926		March 1927	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
<i>Yarn—</i>				
Germany	881	\$ 665	...	...
United Kingdom	45,523	13,268	15,847	\$ 4,739
<i>Fabrics, Woven—</i>				
United Kingdom	13,996	2,332	4,241	2,897
<i>Packing, Fabric—</i>				
United Kingdom	253	295	3,560	1,333
<i>Packing, Not Fabric—</i>				
Austria	15,143	3,044	2,099	492
Canada .....	...	...	103	88
Germany	32	25	...	...
United Kingdom	2,962	506	5,689	1,959
<i>Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber—</i>				
Belgium	4,279,775	60,749	7,906,698	106,850
Canada	36,120	1,676	40,840	1,740
France .....	...	...	297,300	5,092
Germany	94,033	1,621	445,234	8,165
Italy .....	...	...	19,340	293
Netherlands	78,310	1,433	136,388	2,215
	4,488,238	65,479	8,846,300	124,355

— A S B E S T O S —

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Filtration Packings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
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THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION



Office and Mines

**EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE of QUEBEC
CANADA**

27
value
4,811
2,660
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1927

ASBESTOS

	March Pounds	1926 Value	March Pounds	1927 Value
<i>Asbestos Cement—</i>				
Belgium	25,395	376	...	...
Italy	581,713	9,942	...	...
Canada .....	...	...	432	28
<i>Paper and Millboard—None.</i>				
<i>Other Manufactures—</i>				
Austria .....	...	...	120	\$ 13
Belgium	95,680	\$ 2,040	...	...
Canada	400	38	...	...
Germany	36,718	1,526	20	4
Italy	298,805	8,741	...	...
United Kingdom	15,814	4,682	12,875	3,025
	447,417	17,027	13,015	3,042
	5,621,553	\$112,959	8,891,286	\$138,933

Extracts from U. S. A.

Exports as given on page 40 of the April number covered the month of January, (not February as stated). Please so mark your April number.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of February 1927 amounted to 43 tons, valued at \$2,240; compared with February 1926, 18 tons, valued at \$3,627.

Exports of manufactured asbestos goods:

	February Pounds	1926 Value	February Pounds	1927 Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd...	223,984	\$22,754	108,950	\$ 8,751
Pipe Covg. & Cement...	233,392	14,860	284,425	19,229
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg...	139,484	82,447	128,620	67,050
Brake & Clutch Lin'g...	70,854	50,581	25,931	17,453
Magnesia & Mfrs. of...	641,516	39,601	385,430	20,304
Roofing (Asbestos) ...	4,010 sqs.	24,137	9,309 sqs.	41,855
Other Manufactures ...	272,381	22,940	96,531	19,034

Imports and Exports by England.

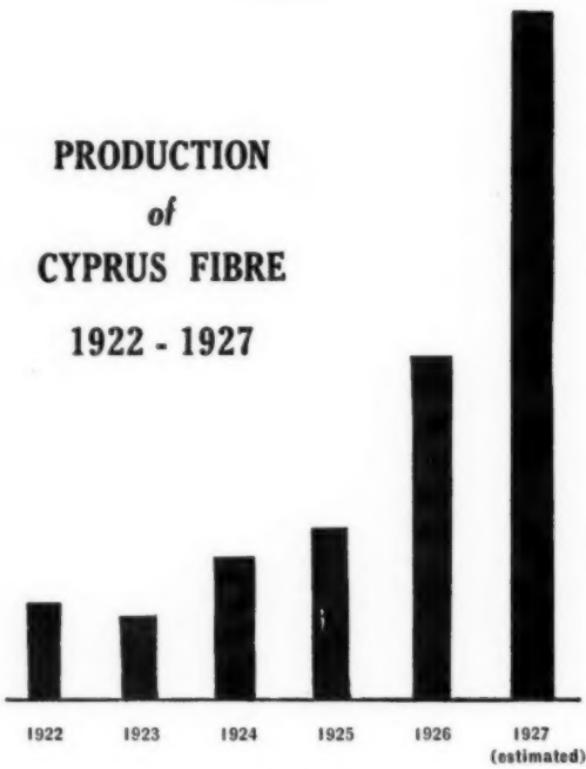
Imports of Raw Material.

	March 1926		March 1927	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
	(2240 lbs.)		(2240 lbs.)	
From Rhodesia	1,506	£49,843	1,142	£32,602
From Canada	893	19,779	1,051	19,239
From Other Countries ...	483	12,147	130	2,893
 Total	2,882	£81,769	2,323	£54,734
Re-Shippments	255	13,411	143	4,446

CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY LIMITED

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1922 - 1927



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— A S B E S T O S —

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

	March 1926		March 1927	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Netherlands	29	£ 4,302	107	£ 6,022
To France	73	11,191	71	6,185
To U. S. A.	48	6,903	21	3,187
To British India	870	16,979	595	13,752
To Australia	33	6,351	50	7,143
To Other Countries	1,147	61,249	1,719	71,746
	<hr/> 2,200	<hr/> 106,975	<hr/> 2,563	<hr/> 108,035

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	February 1926		February 1927	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	605	\$ 51,140	671	\$ 50,515
United States	7,503	424,751	6,548	459,074
Australia	150	11,000	100	7,000
Belgium	300	18,000	135	11,850
Germany	833	49,415	70	6,450
Italy	184	9,120	417	25,230
Japan	475	30,750	1,630	89,200
Netherlands	131	13,900	...	...
Other Countries .....	...	...	1	65
 Total	 10,181	 608,076	 9,572	 649,384
<i>Sand and Waste—</i>				
United Kingdom	15	300	261	5,812
United States	10,671	145,668	8,192	125,761
Belgium .....	...	...	60	900
Germany .....	...	...	30	353
Italy	30	600	..	..
 Total	 10,716	 146,568	 8,543	 132,826
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>20,897</i>	<i>\$754,644</i>	<i>18,115</i>	<i>\$772,210</i>

Asbestos; Magnesia; Cork; Sponge-felt; Hairfelt;
Antisweat; High Temp. Cement; Ventilators; Steam
and Oil Separators; Firebrick, Special shapes; Radial
Tile Chimneys

E N G I N E E R S — C O N T R A C T O R S

STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
WALLINGFORD

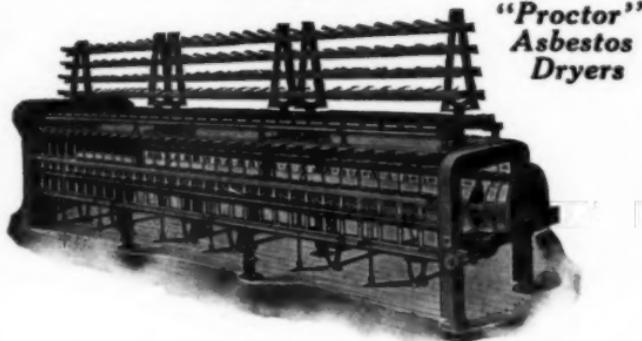
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— A S B E S T O S —

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Asbestos Protected Motors

The U. S. Electrical Mfg. Company, manufacturers of motors in Los Angeles, and probably the largest motor manufacturers in the West, advertise Asbestos Protected Motors, meaning a motor insulated with asbestos.

The stator slots of the motors are first lined with treated asbestos (asbestos cloth), which furnishes a fire-proof wall of asbestos between the windings and the sheet steel stator core. Into these asbestos-lined slots the windings are placed. Between phases, where the potential voltage is highest, a formed barrier of treated sheet asbestos (again asbestos cloth) is built into the windings. Then Asbestosite, which is a heat-resisting compound the base of which is asbestos, is forced into and around the windings under high pressure so that interstices and surfaces of separation are filled with this asbestos material. A final coat of Asbestosite completely encases the exterior windings with an "armor plate" of fireproof material.

The compound Asbestosite is said to be non-combustible, non-burning and practically fire proof; it will not absorb moisture. It is manufactured by U. S. Industries, Inc., and the exclusive right to the use of it in electric motors is controlled by U. S. Motors.

Advertising matter being distributed by U. S. Motors strongly features Asbestos, a recent issue of their house organ containing "The Story of Asbestos". Asbestos is credited with being responsible for the perfect operation of the motors under exceptional conditions, such as submerged in water or constant subjection to high temperatures.

Someone has compared wages in London with those in New York, and the figures are rather interesting. For instance a bricklayer in London receives $1\frac{1}{2}$ and in New York $7\frac{2}{3}$; a compressor driver gets $1\frac{5}{8}$ in London and 8/- in New York; an iron worker $1\frac{5}{8}$ in London and $7\frac{2}{3}$ in New York; and a plasterer $1\frac{9}{16}$ in London and 10/- in New York.

— A S B E S T O S —

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CHRYSOTILE — BLUE — AMOSITE

*The Expert Examination of Asbestos
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High-Grade Asbestos Textiles

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PLAIN AND METALLIC CLOTHS
BRAIDED AND WOVEN TAPES
BRAIDED TUBINGS
WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS
WOVEN BRAKE LININGS
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GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY
NORTH WALES, — PENNA.



NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month contains the following names: S. Simpson, President of the Raybestos Company, Bridgeport, Conn., whose birthday date is May 17th; M. B. Barkley, President General Asbestos & Rubber Co., North Charleston, S. C., May 27th; M. S. Sprague, 2nd Vice President, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., May 29th. To all of these gentlemen we extend hearty greetings and best wishes.

Walter C. Ress, representative of the Carey Company in Cleveland, on March 22nd, held a dinner party at the Asiatic Gardens, Cleveland, at which he entertained about eighty general contractors from the West Side. A feature of the evening was an hour's talk on Asbestos Shingles and other Asbestos Building Materials by C. H. Walker, Sales Manager of the Philip Carey Company. Other short talks were given by Mr. Ress, and E. J. Sapp, Sales Manager of Carey's Cleveland Office. Roof insulation thru the use of Carey cork-insulated shingles was particularly stressed.

Fried, Krupp A.-G., of London, have recently introduced a new kneadable packing material under the trade name "Metform." The material consists of shredded white anti-friction metal, graphite, steam cylinder oil and asbestos fibre.

Central Park. New York newspapers contained, during the first week in April, numerous accounts of veins of asbestos uncovered in Central Park, New York City, during excavation work on the Eighth Avenue subway line.

The veins are said to vary in width from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, and it is reported that the material is of unusually good quality.

All efforts to secure a specimen of the material for our exhibit have been fruitless.

Garlock Packing Company, have moved their Canadian General Office from Hamilton, Ontario to the New Birks Bldg., Montreal, P.Q. The Canadian factory remains at Hamilton. The office will be in charge of Herbert A. Clark, Manager.

Correction. In the April issue we commented on the slogan used by the Pyramid Asbestos Company "Make your first roof last." We now learn that this slogan has been used in connection with the advertising of Eternit Asbestos Shingles for a number of years. The Pyramid Asbestos Company, distributors for Eternit, Inc., use this slogan with full permission of Eternit, Inc."

A. S. Farmer. Owing to ill health, A. S. Farmer desires to retire from active business, and the Conneross Yarn Mill at Anderson, S. C., of which Mr. Farmer is Controlling Owner, is therefore up for sale. Particulars as to equipment, etc., can be

— A S B E S T O S —

obtained by addressing "ASBESTOS" or writing Mr. Farmer direct. Mr. Farmer claims that asbestos yarns can be manufactured at a lower cost in his section, owing to cheaper labor, than in any other section of the United States.

United States Asbestos Company. M. R. Sherbino recently resigned as research engineer of the Hydraulic Brake Company and has been appointed chief engineer of the automotive division of the United States Asbestos Company with offices at 7338 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Hall & Nielsen, Ltd., Bury, Lancashire, England. In the March, 1927 issue of the Monthly Journal of Lancashire Chambers of Commerce, appears an interesting article, concerning asbestos brake lining manufacture in general and Hall & Nielsen, Ltd., in particular.

Hall & Nielsen, Ltd., are manufacturers of the well known "Bramec Friction Linings," and have just completed arrangements for representation in the Pacific Coast States by A. M. Gillespie, 17-19 Main Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Co., announce that John M. High has recently been elected as a member of the Board of Directors and as Secretary of the Company.

Mr. High was formerly connected with the electrical department of the Philadelphia Branch of Johns-Manville Corporation, later representing that company in southern territory for the sale of their automotive products.

Mr. High expects to devote much of his time with the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company in sales promotion work.

Samuel Turner of Turner, Newall & Co., Ltd., of Rochdale, England, has recently visited South Africa and according to present information is negotiating for, or has purchased, some important blue asbestos properties belonging to Gillanders & Campbell, in the Kuruman area.

Hugo Kolkmann, of the Deutsche Kap Asbest Werke, Bergedorf, Hamburg, has recently paid a flying business trip to England.

The Superbestos Company, 1223 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., has recently undergone reorganization with increased working capital.

Edwin S. Davis, former Secretary-Treasurer and Director of the Company has severed his connection and retired from all the Company's activities.

W. J. O'Hara has been elected as Director of the Company in Mr. Davis' place, Mr. O'Hara being President of the Automotive Export Association of Chicago.

F. Elizer has been elected Secretary, and H. S. Mikesell, President and Treasurer.

The Pietersburg Asbestos Company, whose property is in the Malips District, southeast of Pietersburg, Africa, according to the South African Mining Journal is producing on an average of 30 tons of "D" grade of Blue Asbestos monthly. It is stated

— A S B E S T O S —

that the output mentioned is of sufficient value to meet all development charges, and that the outlook for the property is distinctly bright.

It would seem, however, that some error has been made in reporting production; if not the production of 30 tons of long blue crude monthly is certainly extraordinary.

Richard V. Mattison, Jr., Vice President and General Manager of Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., is confined to the Germantown Hospital for treatment, prior to an operation for appendicitis.

PATENTS

Amosite Asbestos, Treatment of. No. 1,617,803. Granted on February 15th, to James Gow, Romford, England. Filed April 3, 1926. Serial No. 99,672, and in Great Britain Feb. 23, 1925. Described as a process for treating and preparing Amosite Asbestos for spinning into Yarn for Asbestos Textile Fabric, and for other commercial purposes, to which same is applicable, which consists in wetting before crushing and breaking and opening such Amosite Asbestos while in the crude state, then subjecting the same while in the wetted state to a crushing and breaking and opening action, and thereafter operating upon same according to the product finally required.

Combined Metal & Fibre Gasket. No. 1,618,796. Granted on February 22nd, to Thomas Baker, Waterbury, Conn. Assignor to Chase Co., Inc., Waterbury. Filed July 8, 1926. Serial 121,129.

Described as a copper Asbestos Gasket consisting of a metal body comprising an inner ring, an integral outer half ring folded upon the outer periphery of the said inner ring, and an integral bearing and retaining flange offset from the said half ring, a metal cap of angular cross section adapted to fit over the said inner ring of the said body and a fibre washer interposed between the said bearing flange and cap and the cap being held in place by a lap formed by turning the edge of the retaining flange over upon the said cap.

Means and Method for Attaching Non-Metallic Facings to Working Clutch Member. No. 1,620,043. Granted on March 8th, to F. C. Stanley, Fairfield, Conn., Assignor to Raybestos Company, Bridgeport, Conn., filed December 10, 1924. Serial No. 755,097.

Described as a friction element comprising a metal plate and a fibre facing secured to said plate by elements composed of approximately nine parts Asbestos Fibre and one part of a hardening binder.

Method of Making Cellular Blocks. Granted on January 11th, to Harold Ashenhurst, Assignor, to Insulex Corp., Chicago. Filed September 10th, 1924. Serial No. 736,892. Divided and second application filed March 3, 1925. Serial No. 12,883.

Described as method of forming insulating blocks which consists in casting a plastic mass that will expand and set, allowing

A S B E S T O S

the mass to rise and then dressing down the top surface of the block by a series of scraping and smoothing operations to provide a relatively dense, and tough skin.

Prosperity to be prosperous must be general—you and I must prosper together, or we won't prosper at all.—Can. Mng. Jrl.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of "Asbestos" (Name of publication) published monthly (Name and frequency of issue).
at Philadelphia, Pa. (Name of post office and State where published or entered) for April 1 1927.
State of Pennsylvania (Name of State).
County of Philadelphia (Name of county).

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. S. Rossette, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the "Asbestos" (Name of publication) and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher Seize Today Service Post office 246 N. 9th St. Phila.
Editor A. S. Rossette Blue Bell, Pa.
Managing Editor " "

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereafter the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, the name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

25,000 day of March 1927 (Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25 day of March 1927

[Seal.]

Form 2020—Ed. 1912.

Note:—This statement must be made in duplicate and both copies delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who shall send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classes), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office. The publisher must publish a copy of this statement in the second issue printed next after its filing.

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